CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1858.

Mr. Douglas not a Candidate.

A Washington dispatch brings us the singular intelligence that Mr. Douglas is about publishing a letter to the effect that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. This reminds us of the story told by the False Duke in the "Honeymoon," of a dog who saw preparations being made to kick him down stairs, and anticipated the movement by walking down. A private letter from Washington, written before the action of the Democratic caucus in deposing Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee, assures us that his (Douglas') chances of getting the Charleston nomination are just equal to John P. Hale's. The same authority informs us that the recent ovations at Memphis and New Orleans proceeded from the Americans and the opposition to the Democracy generally, and that they are highly distasteful to the Democratic Members of Congress from those regions. In addition to this, his ultra Pro-Slavery speeches in his Southern tour, have greatly disgusted the Anti-Lecompton Democrats outside of Illinois, who are already beginning to denounce him.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Our readers are aware that a proposition is before the Common Council to establish a Fire Alarm Telegraph. Of course it involves an expenditure of money, and it is right that the Council and our citizens should canvass the subject carefully before giving the project their approval. Although a committee of the Council have reported favorably, we presume even that committee would postpone the matter for the present, were they satisfied that the people generally were opposed to its introduction. The Committee of the Council carefully investigated the subject, and determined to recommend its adoption, for the reason that they believed it to be a great public necessity. Experience has abundantly proved its economy and its utility, both in Boston and St. Louis, where it has been for some time in operation. It is no untried chimerical scheme; but its great value is proved to the satisfaction of all men at every fire in those cities. Indeed, we can scarcely doubt that it will save to the city more than its cost every year during the twenty years which the bonds to pay for it have to run. The city loses a single fire on Lake street, Oct. 19d, 1859, $750,000, more than twenty times its entire cost, besides twenty-three invaluable lives. Now, as a practical question, the terrible fires occur in the cities where the Fire Alarm Telegraph is in operation.

—The Committee reported at length on the 11th of October last, giving reasons based on the reports from the proper officers in Boston and St. Louis, for favoring the project. The Telegraph has been in operation in Boston for the last four or five years, and after such opportunities to test its merits, F. A. Corbin, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Engineers, speaks of its great utility in the most emphatic terms. Although the paragraph was embodied in the report of the Committee of the Council, published in our paper last week, we deem it worthy of repetition here.

"The Fire Alarm Telegraph provides for forty-eight Signal Boxes, scattered over the city, from any one of which a fireball or alarm of fire can be sent instantaneously into the Central Station, connected with this department, by merely turning a crank. Bells connected also in every three Alarm Bells in all parts of the city, with the Central Station, so they can be struck to district, number of the fire by the touch of the man's finger at the centre.

It also enables the Superintendent or Operator at the Central Station, during an alarm of fire, to use his bell on all the Signal Boxes, the number of the Signal Box in the District from which the alarm of fire first came. The following results are obtained by this arrangement: 1. The alarm of fire are brought under the control of the Central Station connected with this Department; as a practical result of this system, false alarms have almost ceased. 2d. An alarm of fire is communicated from any part of the city, instantaneously to the centre, and then thence instantaneously struck by telegraph on all the bells; an average saving of from fifteen to twenty minutes, in getting the alarm to all the engines, is probably thus obtained over the old system of ringing each bell by hand. 3d. The engineers are concentrated not only upon the District, but upon the very spot box nearest the fire from which the alarm first proceeded, so that no distance is lost in running to the fire. 4th. Although so many bells are used, greater regularity and certainty exists in striking the alarm than under the old system, where a bell ringer was required to touch bell. With a few score bells the application of the system would be still more simple. 5th. From all these reasons, the effect of the system is to diminish losses by fire, and especially the danger of great conflagrations.

The working of the Telegraph will in some measure be understood from the above paragraph. With the introduction of our steam fire engines and the Fire Alarm Telegraph, the occurrence of large fires would scarcely be possible. The interest on the bonds to pay for the Telegraph would be $1,920 annually, and the cost of working it would be scarcely anything more, if indeed it would be any more than the wages of the different bell ringers now employed in the several divisions of the city.

Then again our citizens would save much more than the interest on the cost of the Telegraph and the working of it in the reduced rates of insurance which are sure to rule after its introduction. In every regard therefore in which we can consider the Telegraph we are convinced that it should be regarded as a great public benefit.

But hold! There is one view which must not be forgotten; we mean its political bearings. The present city administration is pledged to economy. The last administration issued no bonds, and the present has attempted at least, and is pledged to carry out this policy. To borrow money to carry on the general expenses of the city should of course be condemned by every good citizen. Let the city always keep its ordinary expenses within the limits of its taxes. To this policy we are inflexibly fixed, and no administration of our city government can have our support that does not adopt it. But here is a great public improvement which in twenty years will more than save to the city its entire cost every year. When the bonds mature, the tax to pay them will not be felt, so rapidly will the city have advanced in wealth and prosperity during these coming decades. The committee therefore did wisely in taking the whole responsibility, by recommending that the entire amount of city bonds be issued by the present city officers, the coupons to be cut off or so arranged as to make the interest commence on those which are to be delivered at the completion of the work, at that time. When a good thing is to be done let those who undertake it, Jackson-like, "take the responsibility."

Foreign Claims Against Mexico.

We find the following statement of the foreign claims against Mexico in one of our exchanges:

British Bondholders' Debt	$60,621,843 00
British Convention	7,270,500 73
French Convention	5,000,000 00
Spanish Convention	267,400 00
American Claims (at least)	10,000,000 00
Total of Foreign Debt	$83,158,757 73

With civil war raging at home, with the fleets of Spain on the way to attack her seaport towns, with foreign claims pressing upon her, so large that it is not possible for her to pay even the interest on the sum total—it would be difficult to conceive of a nation in a more deplorable condition than Mexico.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

A day or two since, we chronicled the arrest of Sverringer, the counterfeiter. We since have that U. S. Marshal Wm. L. Dougherty of the Southern District, has been successful in arresting two others of the gang, named John Lilly and John Hall. They were arrested in Effingham County, near Watson Station. A large quantity of dies, a galvanic battery, and other counterfeiting apparatus, were found in Hall's house. They were examined before U. S. Commissioner Cornell at Springfield. Hall was committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail, and Lilly of $1,500.

The Territory of Laramie.

The politicians keep pace with the squatters all the time. A letter from Cherry Creek, (near Pike's Peak), in the Omaha *Republican* of the 8th inst., says:

"There was an election held here on last Saturday for the purpose of electing a representative to Congress, for the purpose of having a new Territory formed. The candidates were Wm. Clancy and Mr. Graham; the latter is elected, and is this evening staying in our ranche, and will carry this to you."

It is proposed to organize the gold-producing districts in Western Kansas and Nebraska, into a Territory to be called LARAMIE, in honor of the old Spanish commandant of that region.

Expenditures for the District of Columbia.

The statement, called for by resolution at the last session of Congress, and sent into the present session by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the expenditures on behalf of the District of Columbia, shows that from the time that the seat of the federal Government was established at Washington to the 30th of June last, nearly twenty-five millions of dollars have been appropriated for the District, exclusive of course of the salaries of public officers. The assessed value of the Government reserves, exclusive of the reservations formed by the intersections of streets and avenues, is upward of thirteen millions and a half. The cost of the public buildings, including furniture, statuary and paintings, is nearly fifteen millions—the Capitol costing over six millions, and the private property assessed at thirty-five millions.

Northwestern Emigrant and Mail Route to the Pacific.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, of this State, gave notice in the House yesterday that he would at an early day, introduce a bill for an Emigrant and Mail Route from St. Paul to Puget's Sound. The survey of this route by Gov. Stevens demonstrated not only its entire practicability, but that in many respects it is more favorable than any other. So great is its superiority that, if once opened, there is no doubt the great bulk of overland travel to and from the Pacific would pass by it. In a recent lecture before the New York Geographical Society, Governor Stevens furnished the following interesting facts respecting this route:

"He addressed thermometrical and meteorological observations at the coldest parts of the northern route from St. Paul's to Puget Sound, and compared them with those along the routes of the Grand Trunk railway in Canada and the great Russian railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The coldest part of the route was from St. Paul to Pembina. During the 90 days of the winter the average temperature on the route was at about freezing point, whereas, on the other routes named, at Montreal, Quebec, Moscow, &c., the mercury was above the freezing point more than 10 to 12 days during the winter months. With reference to the depth of the snows, he cites the statements of exploring parties in 1853, '54. Lieut. Mullen, in crossing the Rocky Mountains with a wagon from Fort Benton to the Bitter Root Valley in March, 1854, did not say any snow on the whole route. When the lecturer passed over the mountains, there were but fifteen inches of snow. Indian agents have given repeated assurances that the Indians crossed the mountains during the winter season with their families. At Fort Benton sleds are never used for travelling or transport, but in going thence with stores for the Fur Company's posts they always use wagons. There would be less snow on a railroad established on the northern route than there is now on the railroads of Maine and Canada.

From Puget Sound to any port on the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic, by way of St. Paul, was from 100 to 600 miles nearer than from San Francisco to the same points by way of the South Pass and St. Louis. Puget Sound, too, was the nearest point to Asia. Most of our ships in Great Britain and Canada were rapidly awakening to the importance of this northern route, and when it should be opened, it would be the route of transport of the wealth of Asia to Europe and the United States. As it was now a question to be determined between the United States and Great Britain on the northern route, it was desirable it should be located, and on which side the commercial city should be built at Puget Sound, the question became one of national interest, and the enterprise a national and not a sectional one."

Sonora.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says, under date December 8:

Gen. Gondara, of Mexico, arrived here last evening, and went into consultation with Mr. Buchanan to-day. He is interested in the proposed Sonora loan. He acts as the agent of Comonfort, with whom he has been closeted for several days at the Girard House, Philadelphia. This loan transaction has much to do with the final acquisition of Sonora, and the construction of Mr. Buchanan's favorite railroad from El Paso to Guaymas. Comonfort and Buchanan both have their agents at Guaymas for the purpose of advancing the speculation.

THE MYSTERY OF THE GOULDY TRAGEDY EXPLAINED.—The New York *Christian Intelligencer* states that young Gouldy, the murderer and suicide, during last winter's revival, was under strong religious impressions. While in an undecided state of mind, he was met by an old companion and induced to go to a place of revelry, where he met dissolute men and abandoned women, and spent the night in dissipation. This was the end of his religious impressions, and his course was so diametrically opposite to his intended madness and the commission of the most unnatural crimes in which his brief career ended. The history is a sad and instructive one.

THE CITY

Carriers Address.

The Carriers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will give twenty dollars for the best written New Year's Address, the same to be sent in by the 24th inst. Rejected Addresses returned at the option of this office.

THE WEATHER.—The clouds tried their hand at snow storm last evening, with what effect remains to be seen.

LAST OF THE SEASON.—The propeller *Buffalo*, of the A. T. & Co.'s line, which cleared here on Sunday night for Buffalo, left Milwaukee for below last evening, having taken on the balance of her cargo at that port. She will be the last boat down, this season. A venturesome and dangerous trip to all on board.

HONEY—FRIENDS.—Honey generally suggests buckwheat cakes and coffee, but it reminds us of friends also, for here is a box white and beautiful, from our excellent friend Dr. Pennington, of Sterling. The Doctor will please accept our most grateful acknowledgements for his delicious gift.

RECORDER'S COURT.—In this Court yesterday, William Horton was tried and convicted of the larceny of a coat from the Adams House. He received a term of three years in the Penitentiary.

The case of Marks and Breslauer, the two lads charged with larceny of clothing from the store of the father of the former, was on trial yesterday afternoon.

THE CONCERT THIS EVENING.—For the concert Henry De Clerque, the accomplished violinist, a choice bill is announced, which should have the effect of filling Metropolitan Hall to overflowing this evening. Mrs. E. G. Bostwick, ever and always welcome, will appear in some of her best pieces. Julius Unger, Vass, Melms, together with the beneficiary himself, make up an array of talent which should prove a "sure card."

STEALING MILK.—Officer Macauley yesterday arrested a milk dealer named A. Williams, charged with the larceny of several cans of milk from the Galena depot. Doubtless Williams secured a considerable additional heinousness to his offense by "dopeing" the milk before selling it to his customers. So mean a thief must sell diluted milk, and rice *verso*, a man who sells doped or diluted milk would steal milk or anything else he could lay his hands on.

* * * * reported *verbatim* in the consolidated PRESS AND TRIBUNE, the only paper in Chicago that can get up verbatim reports.—*Chicago Times of yesterday.*

Our neighbor does us no more than justice, and though tardy, we still acknowledge it and point to it as an instance remarkable in its kind. The credit, however, should have come in in another place, say in juxtaposition with some of those "verbatim reports" so freely appropriated by the *Times* as its own.

BOGUS GOLD.—Within the past week or two several instances have come to our knowledge of parties having been victimized in a small way, by strangers professing to sell them specimens of "Pikes Peak," Frazer "River," &c., the genuiness of the same vouched for by the seller, who "has just come from the diggings,—hard up—willing to sell a little as a sample, &c." Of course the dodge is an old one and derives its success from the resemblance of iron pyrites, brass filings and the like, to the precious ore. There is one thing to be urged in its favor. If parties bitten by the gold hunting mania would invest out their spare funds with those itinerant dealers. Nine-tenths of the victims of the gold mania would thus be able to realize their certain disappointment nearer home.

THE STANDARD WEIGHT IN GRAIN INSPECTION.—From the official report published in our columns yesterday, we present a second time, to more greater publicity, the standard weights adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade as an additional test in Grain Inspection:

"Club" Wheat shall weigh	60 lbs per bushel.
No. 1 Spring " "	56 " " "
"Rejected" do " "	50 " " "
"Rejected" do " "	40 " " "

"Standard" takes the place of Spring No. 2 in the former system.

The new rule is to go into operation on the 1st of January.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At the annual communication of Washington Chapter No. 43, Royal Arch Mason, held on the 10th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

M. E., Reuben Taylor, High Priest; E., Wiley M. Egan, King; E., D. F. Wilson, Scribe; Comps —John H. Dart, Col. H.; S. P. Cheney, Treasurer; Richard M. Thomas, Secretary; T. T. Gurnee, P. S.; J. E. Church, R. A. C.; Charles Tomnedill, M. 3 V.; W. H. S. Wilber, M. 2 V.; N. W. Huntley, M. 1 V.; Martin Ryerson, Watts T. Millet, John K. Russell, Stewards; J. P. Hatfield, Tyler.

"THE SOCIABLE" BE SOCIABLE.—A vast fund of instruction and entertainment is crowded into the "*Sociable*," a neat and attractive volume for sale by McNally & Co., Theatre building. It will be found a charming companion of a winter evening, when a merry group gather about the parlor lamp, and the question comes up to young heads, and older heads too, for that matter—"What shall we play?" The *Sociable* will answer and instruct competently in Charades, Puzzles, Riddles, Tableaus, and Games of all varieties.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—On Monday evening Coroner James was called to hold an inquest on the body of Timothy O'Conner, a drayman, who was found dead in bed at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Hamilton, who resides and has a grocery store on North Water near Rush street. The deceased had been drunk most of the time for two weeks, and yesterday afternoon he went behind the counter at his sister's grocery helped himself to a liberal dose of liquor, retired to bed, and nothing more was seen of him until he was found dead about nine o'clock. Verdict of inquest: "Died from excessive use of liquor."

TO DEALERS IN GAME.—Deal ers in game and others will bear in mind that a game law has been passed in New York similar to our own. It is unlawful to buy, sell, or have game in possession in that city after January 1st.

5. Every person, or persons within the City and County of New York, who shall expose for sale any woodcock, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, prairie fowl, or any pinnated grouse or trout, or shall have any of said birds or trout in his, her, or their possession or custody, during the time when the killing of said birds or trout is forbidden by this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of killing the said bird or trout within the time prohibited. Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Nov. 26th, 1858. Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 27th, 1858.

RELIGIOUS MEETING.—The first of a series of religious meetings was held in the Wabash avenue M. E. Church, on Monday evening. Services will be continued in the Lecture Room of the Church each evening of this week. Preaching to-night by Rev. Mr. Reed, and on Thursday by Rev. T. M. Eddy. The public are earnestly invited to attend these services.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of interments for the months of October and November, 1858, were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
South Division	34	45
North Division	38	38
West Division	42	53
Total	102	136

The mortality for the corresponding months for a series of years has been as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
1847	65	59
1848	[illegible]	63
1849	61	61
1850	70	46
1851	69	45
1852	104	86
1853	151	96
1854	201	200
1855	141	95
1856	147	124
1857	170	143
1858	102	136

PERSONAL.—Our accomplished brother knight of the quill, Dr. J. G. Holland, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, paid our sanctum a visit yesterday. He is to fill an appointment before our Young Men's Association on the 23d inst. Always a favorite of our audiences, his "*Titcomb Letters*" and "*Bitter Sweet*" have added largely during the past twelvemonth to the number of those with whom he stands a sterling favorite. He is stopping at the Tremont House, where letters will reach him for a few days. There are few lecturers that come to us from the east more acceptable than Dr. Holland.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP.—We learn that an important gang of counterfeiters and bogus money peddlers, near Mason Station on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Effingham County, was broken up on Monday by the arrest of the "President and Cashier" of the institution. The house where their operations were carried on was situated in the edge of a piece of timber, near Mason Station. The two leading managers of the concern were surprised at this haunt by the officers and chased to Edgewood, where they were captured.

HOOSHE, RATHER.—The invasion of the sidewalk on the corner of South Water and Lasalle street must be characterized as decidedly hoggish, and in more than one sense we fear. It would doubtless be a convenience for most of our business men to enjoy free storage on the sidewalk and to the above extent, but for pedestrians it would be decidedly inconvenient. Cannot those barricades of pork and pork barrels be shortened in a little?

REGRETTED OMISSION.—In our reference yesterday to the Anniversary Meeting of the Bible Society on Sunday evening, we inadvertently omitted enumerating among the speakers, Rev. Dr. Foster of the Northwestern University at Evanston, who made the eloquent and able closing address.

LOOK OUT FOR HALL THIEVES.—We hear of numerous complaints of housekeepers, the losers by the enterprise of hall-thieves. Costa, shawls, hats and furs are stolen from parties invited, or taken without any grant at all, through the comfortable medium of an unlocked front door.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

INFORMAL SUIT.—In the Court of Common Pleas, Hon. John M. Wilson presiding, the following case has just been disposed after a trial which occupied nearly two days of last week:

In 1856, George A. DeLoynes, son of the plaintiff, was doing business in Chicago as a dealer in wines, liquor and segars, under the name and style of G. A. DeLoynes & Co. He became largely indebted, and amongst others, he was indebted to Shelby about $3,000. Shelby sued him and obtained judgment, and execution was issued upon the Shelby judgment, and levied upon the stock of liquors in store, and they were sold.

George DeLoynes, the father of George A. DeLoynes, brought the present suit in trespass against Shelby, and the officers of court who had levied the execution, claiming that all were trespassers in levying the execution against his son.

The plaintiff (the father,) claimed the stock of liquors under a bill of sale to him from his son. The consideration to support the pretended sale was $5,000 of old indebtedness from son to father, and the father's notes to the son for about $7,000 due in one and two years. The defendants claimed that the sale was fraudulent and void. The defendants proved that the business was carried on after the pretended sale as before; that the same persons were clerks about the premises; and that the same name, style and firm was continued upon the signs above the doors; and that there was no open, visible, and continued change of possession from son to father.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff and assessed his damages at $15,052. Defendants entered motion for new trial.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

With great confidence we call the attention of our readers to the great and elegant variety of watches, jewelry and silver ware, just received and on sale at Mason & Hamlin's, Lake Street, near Clark street. Their stock is one which the most fastidious can but admire—new in design and elegant in finish. Amongst the many articles they exhibit their Jason hair pins—a novelty just introduced, and surprising as they do every possible variety and design. We would advise all our lady readers to give them a call, if not to purchase, to examine; and to those who desire making a suitable Christmas present, we would say, call at the Messrs. Miller establishment, and you cannot fail to make a good selection.

FIRST CLASS PERFUMERY—LUBIN'S HAIR FLUID.—The most brilliant addition to the toilet which the present age has witnessed. The art of the perfumer has never produced a more excellent preparation, whether regard its fragrance or its excellence, in impartial and natural lustre to the hair. It admirably combines the properties of hair wash and pomatum. Sold by Fenton & Co., opposite the Tremont House.

CONSUMPTION.—In the incipient stages of this disease, Brown's Bronchial Troches will afford great relief—they promote expectoration, and allay the hacking cough. For sale by Fenton & Co., opposite the Tremont House.

Now that the holidays are close upon us we would invite the attention of our readers to the great and elegant variety of annuals and other works suitable for a present, to be obtained at the store of MESSRS. SHEW & COX, Tribune Building, where they have obtains in addition to his book (which is sold at a very low price) varying in value from one dollar to one hundred. How they do it is a mystery, but there is no denying the fact that such is the case. Call or send to them for a catalogue.

Call at 47 Lasalle street, and see how nicely we arrange Gas Fixtures for holiding Lunar Oil. dec13-2t

Save your money and make your wife a Christmas present that will pay for itself in a few days—that is, a nice Lunar Oil Lamp. d11-6t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES FOR A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A very appropriate testimonial of a Father to his Daughter, a Son to his Mother, a Husband to his Wife, a Brother to his Sister, or a Church to its Pastor. This is a life-time gift, of more value than a watch.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Agent.
no30-b651-3w 167 and 169 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

See advertisement of Quaker City 820 Sewing Machine. L. COSSELL & CO., 139 Lake st. oct6-1y

See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

DIED.

At Newcastle, England, MRS. ENGWDON, late of this city.

GREAT COST SALE TO CLOSE OUT THE CONCERN.

CLOTHING

—AT—

TAPPENAD, 108 LAKE-ST.

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having determined to dissolve our co-partnership at the close of the present season, we have sold out the concern, we have marked prices down to PRIME COST. Our present stock having been manufactured by ourselves, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, as well as receiving BETTER WORKMANSHIP than can be obtained by purchasing at the east. We offer to dealers an opportunity to replenish their stocks at LOWER PRICES and with far BETTER GOODS than can be found ready-made elsewhere in town at any price.

TAPPEN BROS.
108 Lake street.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

No Trust—Please don't ask it. no14

OIL OF COGNAC.
OIL OF COGNAC.
OIL OF COGNAC.

1,000 OUNCES OF

Green, White and Yellow

OIL COGNAC,

For sale by (dec14-1y) FENTON & CO.

NOTICE.—ON SATURDAY, DEC. 18TH, at 6 o'clock P. M., the members of the Colored People's Saving Institution of Chicago, and all others wishing to attend, will meet at the African M. E. Church, corner of Jackson and Buffalo streets. To meet expenses, an admittance fee of Five Cents will be charged at the door. By order of J. R. DAWSON, President. dec14-b723

SUNDRIES—50 BASKETS CHERRIES,
50 baskets Peaches,
5 bbls Dried Cherries,
20 bbls Dried Blackberries,
50 kegs French Prunes,
10 bushels Humorian Prunes,
10 kegs Turkey Prunes,
Just received and for sale by WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 161 South Water street. dec14-1y

CHRISTMAS—250 BOXES FANCY TOYS
250 boxes Fancy Candies,
250 boxes Fancy Fruits,
250 boxes Roll Lozenges.
For sale at 161 South Water street, by WM. LITTLE & CO. dec14-1y

WM. C. ELLIS!
SEAL ENGRAVER,
NO. 8 SOUTH CLARK ST., CORNER OF RANDOLPH.
NOTARIAL, COURT, CORPORATION Seals, Masonic Jewels, &c. Special Dies, Bank Name Stamps and Alphabets, Engraving Dies, Kindsley's Patent Chucks, and all the articles appertaining to the business. All orders by mail will receive special attention. Address WM. C. ELLIS, P. O. Box 2324, Chicago, Illinois. nov30-b2-1y

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH-WESTERN COLLECTING AGENCY, J. T. HOYT & CO., Proprietors, have removed to Room No. 3, Metropolitan Temple, Dearborn street, Chicago. dec8-b668-3m

GUNNIES—NEW AND SECOND HAND, for sale received and for sale by CHASE & CO., Sash Blind Warehouse. octbdm

STARK MILLS GRAIN BAGS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by CHASE & CO., Sash Blind Warehouse. octbdm

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

XXXVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—SENATE.—In the standing committees announced by telegraph, there are several mistakes. Instead of Johnson, Senator Chestnut was appointed on the Committee on Military Affairs. On the Committee on Public Lands, Chestnut instead of Broderick. To the Committee on Territories, add Fitzpatrick.

The President sent to the Senate the treaty with Siam, which was concluded May 29th, 1858, and proclaimed in Siam in August last. The President suggests an extension to the consul at Bangkok, of the judicial powers conferred on consuls in China and Turkey.

Mr. Clingman, besides his speech, offered a resolution that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be abrogated, and requesting the President to communicate any correspondence between Great Britain and Nicaragua in relation to the termination or reservation of the treaty. The resolutions were laid over while negotiations are pending.

Mr. Gwin spoke in favor of the Pacific Railroad.

Various memorials were presented, the only one of public interest being that of T. Hosford Smith, asking to be allowed to import steamships duty free for his New York coasting line, it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

At two o'clock the Pacific Railroad Bill came up according to agreement, at the adjournment of the debate yesterday. The amendments made last session were read, viz.—Mr. Davis' Mr. Doolittle's and Mr. Polk's. Thereafter Mr. Wilson moved a new amendment—that the road should follow the 42d parallel of latitude.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan, asked Mr. Wilson to make his motion for the 49th parallel, which he professed himself unable to do, inasmuch as it would thereby lose its central character.

On the suggestion of Mr. Broderick, Mr. Wilson consented to make it from the 35th to the 42d parallel.

Mr. Mason, of Va., thinks it unlikely that the bill could pass both Houses this session and moved that the bill be laid on the table, which the Senate refused to do by nays 25, yeas 23.

HOUSE.—Mr. Phelps, of Mo., from Committee on Ways and Means, reported the pension, military, army and Indian appropriation bills.

Mr. Washburne, of Ills., gave notice that he would introduce a bill providing for the establishment of an emigrant and mail route from the most eligible point in Minnesota to Puget's Sound.

Mr. Kellogg, of Ill., offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement showing the amount of the productions of the British Colonies imported into the United States free of duty under the Reciprocity Treaty, together with other information on the subject, including the amount of exports from the United States.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Judge Watrous impeachment case.

Mr. Ward, of Georgia, argued that as there is evidence of the guilt of Judge Watrous, an investigation is due to the preservation of a pure judiciary as well as to the country.

Mr. Clark B. Cochrane, of N. Y., contended that every member who voted for the imprisonment of Judge Watrous, affirms that he is guilty of high crimes or misdemeanors. The House were bound to have sufficient evidence upon which they could vote a conviction. In his opinion, that presented is insufficient for the purpose.

Important from Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The *Tribune's* correspondence says: Mr. Douglas has proposed and will soon publish a declination of his intention not to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

The majority in the House have determined to make an effort to repeal the English limitation in the Kansas bill, so as to put Kansas on an equality with Oregon.

The majority of the House Committee on Territories is against repealing the Oregon bill. The vote to-day in the Committee stood 4 to 4. Mr. Zollicoffer, who is opposed to the bill was absent.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: I learn from undoubted authority that a full and frank apology from the parties concerned in the outrage on the Washington camp by the Kansas Tribune will soon be published, but this will not satisfy the U. S.

It is understood that Mr. Faulkner, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, will shortly bring forward the proposition to increase the regular army, with a view to carry out the President's policy in regard to a Protectorate over the Territory of Mexico.

Senor Deordana, who has so long represented the government of Peru, has been transferred by that Republic to its mission at London. He will leave for the scene of his new duties within a week or two.

A dispatch from Washington says the House Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed unanimously to report a resolution of inquiry relative to the visit of British officers to the steamer Washington.

A letter from Paris to the *Evening Post*, says Senator Sumner's physician has counseled him to abandon all hope of returning home for the present session of Congress, and his Summer was to leave Paris in a few days for the South of France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The State Department had no late dispatches received unofficial despatches in reference to recent events in Central America. Regarding the newspaper accounts to be true, our relations with Great Britain are considered as extremely critical and bordering on war. [Staff.]

The substance of Commodore McIntosh's dispatch to the Navy Department concerning the steamer Washington, is that the said officers asserted their right to make such a visit by reason of the British protectorate over San Juan del Norte, established at the request of Nicaraugua.

The reporter of the Associated Press is enabled to state with confidence that Lord Napier has been instructed to leave Washington at once, in as they do every possible variety and design. We would advise all our lady readers to give them a call, if not to purchase, to examine; and to those who desire making a suitable Christmas present, we would say, call at the Messrs. Miller establishment, and you cannot fail to make a good selection.

A LOW FIGURE.

TERMS:—One-third Cash, and the balance may remain at 10 per cent. Interest for three or five years, secured. One of the above named houses will let rent for a good tenant. Possession given immediately.

J. F. CLARKSON,
No. 5 Portland Block.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Estate of George Coombs, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of George Coombs, deceased, late of Cook county, are notified and requested to attend at a term of the County Court of Cook county, to be held at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the first Monday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having the same adjusted. Dated this 6th day of December, A. D. 1858. All persons indebted to said deceased are also notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of said George Coombs, deceased, having fixed his place of residence and office for settling said estate at said deceased.

Chicago, December 13, 1858.

HENRY B. DIKE, Executor,
JANE COOMBS, Executrix.

Of last will and testament of George Coombs, deceased. dec15 td-b737

Whitewood.

300,000 FEET OF WHITE Wood and Cherry Lumber, and 1,000 Ash Tongues, best quality. For sale by ROBERT STEWART, Office—Corner of Market and Washington streets, P. O. Box 581. dec15-2m-b737.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS!

Large Assortment of Printing Materials for Sale.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE PRESS and the TRIBUNE has given us a large duplicate assortment of printing materials for sale. We have about two tons of Brevier, Bourgeois and Nonpareil type, on one of which all this material is in good order; much of it since new, and offered for sale to printers at 25 to 50 cents under cost.

Our catalogue embraces the following articles, at the prices named:

20 Pair News Cases, at half cost.
20 Job Cases.
6 Cheses for sheet 20x26, at 20 per cent. discount.
6 Cheses for sheet 27x42, at 30 " "
25 Job Cases, large and small, at 30 per ct. "
300 lbs Long Primer, at 40 per cent. discount.
500 lbs of New Bourgeois Type, (never used but once), at 40 per cent discount.

	Weight	First cost.	Sell for.
40 lbs Bourgeois leaders, new, at 25 per cent. discount.			
100 lbs Gonpar. Bourgeois, good, at 40 per cent "			
1 fb Minion, little worn	40	"	"
1 fb Minion, little new	50	"	"
100 lbs Brevier, little worn	60	"	"
80 lbs Brevier	80	"	"

We have now a great many fonts of fashionable Job Type for sale, a portion of which is described with what it cost, and for what it is offered for sale, viz:

Description of Type.	Weight per lb.	First cost.	Sell for.
1 line, Minion Title	No lbs.	$0 74	$1 75
Pica Bold Face	1¾	4.50	3.00
1 line Pica Antique	1¾	4.50	3.00
1 line Pica	5¾	4.20	2.50
1 line Pica Pica Clarendon	2¾	2.10	1.50
Brevier Clarendon	20	15.30	10.00
Long Primer Condensed	6¾	6.25	4.00
Condensed Standard	6¾	6.25	4.00
Long Primer Scribe Text	6	6.00	4.00
Pica Scribe	6¾	6.00	4.00
1 line Long Primer Title	4	1.78	1.25
1 line Long Primer Title	4	1.78	1.25
1 line English	5	3.40	2.25
Parson Title	3¾	2.50	1.50
1 line English Shaded	6¾	4.47	3.00
1 line Nonpareil Pica	1	.65	.75
Nonpareil Shaded	1	1.30	1.00
1 line Minion Shaded	4	2.60	2.50
1 line Pica Ornamented	4¾	3.10	2.50
Long Primer Antique	9	5.40	3.25
1 line Pica Shaded	6¾	4.42	3.00
1 line English Ornamented	2¾	1.78	1.00
Long Primer Antique	9	5.40	3.25
1 line Small Pica Text	6¾	4.50	3.00
1 line Nonpareil Title	1	1.00	1.50
Nonpareil Extended	2¾	1.74	1.00
1 line Paragon Shaded Text	11¾	17.50	12.00
1 line Small Pica Ornamented	6	3.90	2.75
Long Primer Arabesque	5	3.00	2.00
1 line Paragon Ornamented	4	2.00	3.00
1 line Pica Title	4	2.60	2.00
1 line Pica Church Text	6¾	4.42	1.00
Long Primer Arabesque	5¾	3.00	2.00
Great Primer Scribe Text	1¾	2.00	2.00
1 line Long Primer Outline	3¾	2.00	1.50
Brevier Bold Italic	1¾	1.85	1.25
Nonpareil Antique, new style	1¾	1.00	1.00

In addition to the foregoing we have a large variety of Wood Type nearly as good as new. Also a large quantity of Leads, Rules, Furniture, and thirty or forty fonts of nice, fashionable Border.

VINEGAR!—GENUINE NEW JERSEY Cider Vinegar, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

200 BALES PRIME NEW YORK Hops, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

20 TONS TERRA JAPONICA, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

10 TONS SICILY SUMAC, FOR SALE by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

50 BBLS. BLEACHED ELEPHANT Oil, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

25 BBLS. BURNING FLUID, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

50 BBLS. BURNING FLUID, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

New Advertisements.

SKELETON HAND!!!

FOR SALE CHEAP, ON ACCOUNT OF other business, Fixtures of a MEAT and POULTRY MARKET, with a good run of trade. Also, HORSE and WAGON. Inquire 190 North Clark street. dec15-1w*

LOST.—SOMEWHERE ON LAKE street, a leather Porte Monaie containing $18 in gold, small bills and small change. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office. dec15-1t b741.

GIRL WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AMERICAN OR GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL. One that can Cook and do General Housework, and come well recommended. No other need apply. de15-1t 195 Kinzie street.

Can Such Things Be?

IS IT POSSIBLE THAT

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1858.

Arrangement of the Senate Committees.

Those in the North who wonder how it is that the South, in the minority in both Houses of Congress, the inferior of the North in population, wealth and intelligence, manages to control the legislation of the country, will look at the way in which the Senate Committees are arranged, and learn one chapter in the disreputable history. These committees are chosen by the Senate after having been made out in Democratic caucus. The Senate consists of 64 members—34 from the Free and 30 from the Slave States. Of right the North should have the predominance due to its numbers to say nothing of its wealth, industry and population. But what are the facts? Of the 22 committees just organized, the South takes the Chairmen of 14, and these virtually have all important legislation under their control. See how it is done:

Mr. Mason of Va., *Foreign Relations.* Mr. Hunter, of Va., *Finance.* Virginia claims in the person of her two Senators two of the most important places, and the cringing Northern Democracy submit.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., *Commerce.* Mr. Clay's ideas of Commerce are bounded by the trade in niggers; he is a blathering, vulgar, unlicked specimen of the genus Democrat; but is sound on the goose, is a red-hot filibuster; and of course is promoted. His committee is one of the most prominent and important in the Senate.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., *Military Affairs.* The South again in the person of a disunionist and filibuster.

Mr. Mallory, of Fla., *Naval Affairs.* The South again in control of legislation affecting the Navy.

Mr. Ward, of Texas, *Judiciary.* Mr. Ward is a new member, a backwoods lawyer; but is from the South, and up he goes.

Yulee, of Fla., *Post Office and Post Roads.* Who ever heard of Mr. Yulee as a man of executive capacity? Who ever heard of him at all, except in the lists of ayes and nays? But does he not own slaves?

Mr. Green, of Mo., *Territories.* Who Mr. Green is and how he was put at the head of that committee by the degradation of Douglas, the country knows. He is one of the most unscrupulous and facile of the slave-breeders; but he was strong for Lecompton and may be relied upon for all future swindles.

Here then are the Army, the Navy, the Purse, our Foreign Relations, the Post Office Department, the Territories and the Judiciary given over to a sectional minority with the consent of the Northern Democracy, the faithful ally of the Slave Power. From these committees the most important legislation comes. See, then, how the North is wronged and betrayed; and with what meekness and humbleness she accepts chairmanships of committees like these: Enrolled Bills, Engrossed Bills, Printing, District of Columbia, Revolutionary Claims and the like! What Northern man does not feel the insult? We do not complain that the Republicans are put in here and there in odd corners where their influence and weight may be most easily overborne; but it is an outrage that Northern Democrats should quietly submit to the indignity put upon the end of the Union that they feebly and timidly represent. Forgive, shame!

Grain Inspection.

Now that the subject of grain inspection is before the Board of Trade, it is to be hoped that it will not be dismissed until an adequate remedy is found for all the malpractices that have crept into the produce trade of this market. In the discussion which took place at the meeting last Monday evening, a fact was stated of considerable importance, which largely affects other interests than those directly concerned in the business. It seems that grain arriving here by canal is not subjected to inspection, and it was stated that uninspected grain upon canal boats would command several cents per bushel more than the same quality of grain arriving here by railroad and graded by the inspector. As a natural result of this fact, large quantities of grain that would otherwise come in by rail are thrown upon the canal during the season of navigation. We understand that, during the fall months, grain was handed from the lines of the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, the Rock Island and the Burlington roads, to the canal and river, in order that it might reach this market by canal boat, and find sale without passing inspection.

There is no good reason why such a state of facts should exist. If a given quality of grain is worth only so much after that quality has been officially and publicly declared, it should not be worth any more if sold without inspection. The fact that it sells for more in the latter case, however, implies wrong-doing somewhere. Either our inspection is unnecessarily rigid, or uninspected grain gets a wrong direction on passing from the canal boat. In either case innocent parties are imposed upon, and the tendency is to damage the character of our market both in the estimation of the producer and the shipper or consumer.

We know of no reason why grain arriving by canal should not be subjected to the same rigid inspection as that which reaches the market by railroad. If it be necessary or advantageous in the one case, it would be equally so in the other, and *vice versa*. The farmer or country merchant who spends a few dollars more to get his wheat to the canal than it would cost him to get it to the railroad, is cheated out of just that much money, provided the grain sold from canal boats is intrinsically worth the price paid for it. Likewise, the farmer or merchant who sells from the cars at six cents per bushel less than the same quality of grain fetches on canal boat, is cheated out of that difference. On the other hand, if the grain sold from canal boat is classed with a higher grade than its quality justifies, then the shipper is the party cheated. We doubt not that under the existing system each party has in turn suffered, while the effect in both cases has been detrimental to the character of our city as a grain market, and damaging to the reputation of our dealers and warehousemen.

Inspection, to be worth anything, must be uniform in its results. Grain which grades No. 1 to-day, must grade the same tomorrow, next week and next Spring. If will not do for grain which passes from the hands of the producer as "Rejected," or "Stump-tail," to go into the hands of the consumer as "Standard," or "Extra." There must be no sliding scale where the quality is fixed—or where, if it changes at all, it must be for the worse. Grain may be damaged in passing from hand to hand, but, from the nature of things, its inherent quality cannot change for the better. To secure this uniformity, it seems to us, that legislation upon the subject is essential. This, we believe also, is the conclusion of those who are moving in the matter. A bill so framed as to guard alike the interests of producer, trader, shipper and consumer, accompanied with penalties that would ensure its faithful execution, we doubt not would find favor with the Legislature. At all events, let the bill be matured and the trial be made.

Kansas City.

The *Journal of Commerce*, of the 5d instant, published at Kansas City, gives a very flattering statement of the business now doing at that point. It says that "wagons from Southern Missouri and from Southern Kansas were coming in constantly during yesterday. At one time we counted forty-five wagons on the levee, all of which were engaged in receiving and loading from warehouses, grocery, dry goods and drug dealers.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* is not pleased with the President's Message. "We have carefully considered," says that journal, "the contents of this document, and in our opinion, its departures from the rule of political faith, laid down in the platform of the Democratic Republican party, are too marked and too frequent to admit of its indorsement by the Democracy of Virginia."

Ho, for Somewhere!

The uneasy spirit of the Anglo-Americans, coupled with the recent discoveries of the precious metals at Pike's Peak, Fraser River, Arizona, and the northern provinces of Mexico, and encouraged by the evident purpose of the powers that be, to annex, by hook or by crook, "for better or for worse," the plains and mountains of Chihuahua and Sonora—bids fair to send forth a tide of emigration next spring to those distant longitudes, not unlike that which flowed to California ten years ago. The financial revulsion has destroyed the occupation and broken up the homes of multitudes of the enterprising and industrious, thus contributing a large aggregate of the better class of population to the westward caravan. But the gold fever, the most contagious and far-reaching of our national diseases—it being generally held and conceded that it is better to make four shillings a day washing sand, than eight hoeing potatoes—will supersede all other incentives to emigration next year. We hear already of movements in various quarters for a rush to the new El Dorados. Western Kansas (Pike's Peak) will receive a large accession; Arizona, if the late reports from her auriferous regions prove true, will be squatted on from El Paso to the Colorado; and the warm climate and reputed wealth of Chihuahua and Sonora will attract hundreds across the Mexican boundary in search of whatever they may be supposed to contain—adventures and hair-breadth 'scapes if nothing else.

We should despair of placing any effectual barrier against this tide, even if we were disposed to do so. Very many who go to these distant and unexplored regions will be sorry for it, and many will return, if they return at all, poorer than they went. A fair proportion will, we doubt not, realize a competence, and a still larger number, it is to be hoped, will be able by daily industry and thrift to create comfortable homes and lay the foundations of a Christian civilization in the wildernesses of the West and South. To those who have determined to join in the movement we would offer some suggestions which should be borne in mind both for the benefit of the individual and the prosperity and well being of the communities which he will help to create.

I. Do not go anywhere on the strength of a hearsay. A few months ago Iowa was alive with gold diggers, and still more recently the Pacific Coast was frantic with the reported discoveries on Fraser River. Subsequent events have shown that no money can be made by washing earth in our neighboring State, at all to be compared with the profits of plowing and planting it with honest corn, and that the shores of the Fraser are not so much richer than those of the Sacramento as to warrant all California in stampeding thither. Undoubtedly gold exists in the whole range of mountains in the West, from the Mackenzie to the capital of Mexico. Hence it is not unreasonable to suppose that Pike's Peak and the gulches and valleys of Arizona contain their share of the fascinating metal. But it is not shown yet that either will warrant a large emigration of gold seekers.

II. No country is rich enough in the precious metals to warrant an emigration of gold seekers exclusively. Somebody must pay attention to the ancient pursuits of wheat growing and stock raising, and somebody else must have graduated in the art of sawing boards and putting up cabins which will keep the rain out. No implement of the trades which employ the farmer, the mechanic and the blacksmith here, will be out of place in El Dorado. The probability is that each and every utensil of industry, each bushel of seed grain, and every cow, hog, sheep or chicken will be looked upon, during the first year, as a dispensation of Providence. Any person who went to California in the great rush of 1849, will understand and appreciate this suggestion. Let all who think of going to a new country, whether in search of gold or for any other purpose, provide themselves as though they expected to be the sole inhabitants on a hundred square miles of territory. There will be no surplus of food for man or beast, between Kansas or Texas, and California, during the next ten years.

III. It is the most serious drawback—we may say the direst curse—of gold producing communities, that a majority of the early settlers go thither to "make their pile" with the intention of returning and enjoying it elsewhere. Having no character to maintain beyond a fixed period, the incentive to acquire and maintain one is to a great degree withdrawn. The schools, churches and social privileges which accompany the ordinary emigration of the West, are unknown in the nomadic society of the "diggings," and only the rudest form of civilization is preserved. The influence of this system upon those who tolerate it and are responsible for it, is only evil continually, and the prosperity of the new State is most injuriously affected. Let all who can do so, profit by the teachings of California and emigrate to Kansas, Arizona or Sonora with their families, or at least with the institutions they have been taught to reverence. Carry along security for your own good behavior. Build permanent houses, establish liberty, religion and education, and let not the footprint of a slave curse the soil which nourishes you, forever.

Ohio Taxes for 1858.

From the Auditor of State's report we obtain the following figures of the taxes of Ohio for 1858:

TAXES ASSESSED BY STATE AUTHORITIES.

Value of lands	$427,188,123
Value of town lots	141,930,183
Also of chattel property	280,614,084
Total	$849,500,031
Tax for State debt	$1,047,302.00
Tax for general revenue fund	187,806.40
Tax for State common school	1,268,92.50
Tax for school libra y fund	85,990.76
Total State tax	$2,978,122.35

TAXES ASSESSED BY COUNTY AUTHORITIES.

County tax	$1,130,939.50
Bridge tax	361,966.46
Poor tax	223,471.94
Building tax	160,000.00
Road tax	350,435.00
Railroad tax	66,486.52
Total county tax	$2,840,919.50

TAXES ASSESSED BY TOWN AND TOWNSHIP AUTHORITIES.

Township tax	$284,051.23
Township school tax	426,076.85
Other special taxes	216,425.60
City, town and borough taxes	1,417,291.42
Total taxes for all purposes	$9,754,806.30

The foregoing figures present some curious facts, the most striking and important of which is, that while the total taxes for all purposes amount to $9,756,650.30, nearly three-fourths of this amount is assessed by the local country and township authorities. The State tax is only $2,978,122.15, while the local taxes are $6,776,528.15. This statement shows where the burthen of taxes originates, and where the remedy is to be applied.

Of the aggregate of State taxes proper, $1,047,902.00 for the payment of the State debt, or sinking fund, and $1,342,013.26 for common schools and libraries, leaving only $587,206.40 for the general expenses of the State Government.

The total annual cost of the present school system, including library and the erection of school houses, is $2,780,824.14.

The Benefit to Steam Railway Companies from Charging High Rates for Short Travel.

The following will show pretty strongly, says the Railway *Times*, the folly of driving away the short travel on our railways, by charging too heavily. On the 1st of April, the citizens of North Orange, N. J., rebelled against the Morris and Essex Railway Company, on account of increased rates of fare and diminished accommodation. The rebellious passengers formed a stock company for running an omnibus line, and we now have the result of the first six months traffic, during which period the omnibus company has carried 79,951 passengers. The directors give notice to the stockholders that on and after Dec. 1, a semi-annual cash dividend of 5 per cent will be paid. The statement of their Treasurer shows, up to 17th of Nov., 1858, 6 months from the organization of the company as follows:

Cash received from sale of stock	$6,375 00
Cash received from passenger fares	7,717 31
Cash received for rent of omnibus, driver and stables	4,000 00
Total receipts	$18,092 31
Cost of present equipment	8,375 00
Balance of earnings on hand	9,717 31
Expenses incurred, not paid	1,000 00
Balance, cash on hand	8,717 31

This may seem a little hard to some of our railway friends, but it shows the thing, and that is, that these small earnings are so much lost to the railway, from a want of tact on the part of the managers.

Railway Matters.

Intercolonial Railway.—A pamphlet, says the *American R. R. Journal*, has recently been published in England on this subject, in which the advantages of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through British territory, are pointed out. The originators of this gigantic scheme appear to have enlisted the sympathies of the Imperial Government, and great as the cost will be, there is no reason to doubt that it will be adopted. The revolt in India, and the recent commercial treaty with China, which must cause a large and lucrative trade to spring up between the vast and important section of the globe and Europe, caused anxious inquiry to be made as to the shortest practicable route to the East. These events, independent of the gold discoveries in the Fraser River region, are of sufficient importance to cause the attention of the people of England to be directed to obtaining the speediest mode of communicating with these distant regions.

Those who have brought the subject of this railway prominently before the world, have succeeded in showing that it is deserving of attentive consideration on several grounds. In the first place, it is the shortest route to the Pacific; secondly, it passes through British territory; and thirdly, it will place the trade of the East in the hands of Great Britain.

The pamphlet gives the distances from England to the various ports as follows:

	Miles.	Miles.
Liverpool to Halifax	3,400	
Halifax to Port William on Lake Superior	1,494	
Lake Superior to Fucas Strait opposite Vancouver's Island	1,700	
Total	6,600	

The following table will show the comparative advantages of the several routes:

	Miles.	Miles.
From Liverpool to Panama is	4,100	
From Panama to Sandwich Islands	3,800	12,900
From Liverpool to Halifax is	3,400	
From Halifax to Fucas Strait	3,100	
From Fucas Straits to Shanghai	4,900	11,400
Difference in favor of the route through Canada		2,400
From Panama to Japan is		8,000
" " Canton		10,000
" " Singapore		13,000
" " Sandwich Islands		4,700
" " Sydney		7,300
" Fucas Straits to Japan		4,400
" " Canton		4,100
" " Singapore		7,100
" " Sandwich Islands		3,270
" " Sydney		4,600

Victoria Bridge, Montreal.—The contractors for the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, have progressed during the past summer at a rate that gives hopes they may be able to open it for traffic in October, 1859, instead of January 1st, 1860, in accordance with the terms of the last contract. It is estimated that this will make a difference in the receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the second half of 1859, of from £70,000 to £80,000, inasmuch as the Grand Trunk system would then consist of a continuous line of railway of nearly 1,200 miles between Chicago and the other great emporia of the Western States of America and the Atlantic seaboard. By means of this system the immense produce of these regions would be conveyed with the certainty of reaching its destination, and freed from those risks which attend its carriage by water between harvest time and the stoppage by ice of the inland navigation, being the busiest period of the year. It will be remembered that the bridge consists of twenty-five spans of 242 feet each, and one in the centre of 330 feet. The spans are approached on each side by causeways, terminating in abutments of solid masonry, 240 feet long and 90 feet wide. The northern causeway is 1,400 feet long; and on the south 700 feet. The total length of the bridge is two miles, less one hundred and fifty feet.

Our readers will be glad to learn that this bridge is so rapidly approaching completion. During the coming year, it we mistake not, the Grand Trunk Railway will be extended down the west bank of the Detroit River, from Sarnia to Detroit, and with the Michigan Central will open another great thoroughfare to the seaboard. It will be the shortest route to Liverpool, and with a connecting line of ocean steamers, will command a large share of the business and travel between the two. We referred, last spring, to the extensive arrangements making by the Grand Trunk Road to control the emigrant passenger business between Europe and the West. As soon as the Victoria bridge is completed, and the connection made at Detroit, the Grand Trunk will unquestionably be able to offer such facilities as will control this immense business. We cannot doubt, also, that our merchants will find it to their advantage to import their dry goods and light wares by this route. The West generally, and Chicago specially, have a large interest in the completion of the Victoria Bridge.

Great Western Railway.—The following is the traffic on this Road for the week ending, December 10, 1858:

Passengers	$17,208 07
Freight and Live Stock	18,818 07
Mails and Sundries	1,428 19
Total	$37,719 03
Corresponding week of last year	36,094 06

The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

(Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.)

Hot Springs, Nov. 18, 1858.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas are situated in the southwestern portion of the State, in a county of the same name. They were discovered at an early date, and have gradually been brought into notice, until they have become the favorite resort of invalids afflicted with long standing chronic diseases.

The country in the vicinity is very broken and rocky, the soil being very poor and unfit for cultivation. But, as the traveler approaches the village of Hot Springs, he is struck with the beauty of the scenery. The road winds its way down a series of descents, entering the valley nearly a mile from the Springs.

This valley is very narrow, being confined on either side by high mountains covered with tall pines, which add greatly to its beauty. Taking the whole together—the mountains on either hand, the deep shaded valley, the clear mountain brook, the houses here and there scattered in the nooks along the way—form a picture not easily surpassed for beauty. The road winds along, crossing and recrossing the brook for half a mile, when suddenly there spring up high walls of rock, hemming in valley, brook and road into one channel, forming an elbow, and a sudden opening to a splendid view of the valley below, in which are situated the famous Hot Springs.

The valley from this point runs nearly south, increasing in width as it extends down the brook. On the west there rises a mountain to the height of three hundred feet, along the foot of which are situated most of the hotels and boarding houses. Upon the east side the mountain rises from the bed of the brook, almost perpendicular, for eighty feet, and then extends back for some distance, forming a sort of table land, upon and in which the Springs, most of them, take their rise. Several of the largest burst out of the solid rock just above the bed of the brook. There are between sixty and seventy of them, varying in temperature from nearly cold to one hundred and sixty degrees of heat. Most of these Springs burst out of solid rock, and run off in bold and rapid streams into the brook, heating it to such a degree as to kill fish, and prevent its use for watering stock. The rock seems, and undoubtedly is, formed by a sediment deposited by the Hot Water. There is continually a formation of soft rock going on along the trough in which it runs, of a dark brown color. This seems very wonderful when it is known that the water is so very clear that two glasses, one being filled with the water, filled with the water, it is hard to discover by looking through which has the water in it.

Another very remarkable fact concerning them is, that large quantities can be taken into the stomach without any inconvenience or nauseating effect. It is very amusing to see strangers sip a little, from a very careful not to swallow any from fear of astonishing their digestive organs and causing a serious rebellion.

The medicinal qualities of these waters have been fully tested. They are now being analyzed, and it will soon be known to the world what wonderful power it is that has performed such remarkable cures. It is supposed that arsenic, iron, magnesia, sulphur, potash, alum and lime exist in considerable quantities in the different Springs. Notwithstanding so little is known of their medicinal properties, thousands have been cured who have suffered for years with obstinate chronic diseases. Rheumatism in all its forms, neuralgia, over a dyspepsia, in fact almost every order of disease has been cured by their use. Those suffering with diseases of the lungs and dropsy cannot be benefited by their use. Their effects are powerful upon the whole system, bringing down upon the patient all the aches and pains, re-opening all the old sores, and, where much calomel has been taken, producing salivation, even if none has been taken for a long term of years.

The water is supplied in various ways, to suit the different patients. Comfortable bath houses have been erected in connection with boarding houses, where board can be had at from twenty-five to forty dollars per month.

The fact that so little is known of these wonderful waters throughout the country, has prompted the above sketch. J. S. M.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, under date of Saturday evening says:

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, Eastern Division, held last night, a plan of capitalization proposed by the Directors was adopted. The scheme reduces the general account from about $19,000,000 to about $13,000,000. The stockholders receive in the Company 90 per cent, of their stock and the bondholders, excepting those under the 1st mortgage, relinquish a certain proportion of their bonds, receiving in return an equal amount of stock. By the new scheme the debt of the Company is reduced by about four and a quarter millions, the interest upon which has been a burden too great for bearing a surplus which for two or three years it will be necessary to expend upon the road.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Vote in Caucus—What is to be the Upshot of it?—Judge Kellogg on Popular Sovereignty—The Case of Judge Watrous—Africanization of the Foreign Committee—Lord Napier's Diplomacy—Douglas and the Charleston Convention.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 12.

Upon further inquiry, I learn that the list of votes against Douglas in the Senatorial caucus, was not quite correct. It came through the chairman of the conclave, and of course was colored by the chief peculiarity of his mind, which is muddiness. The negative vote on the proposition declaring that Douglas ought not to chairman, consisted of seven—namely, Brown of Miss., Bigler of Pa., Greene of Mo., Clingman of N. C., Shields of Minn., Toombs of Ga., and Stuart of Mich. Stuart remained until the affair was concluded, and was himself nominated for his old position of Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. The last vote was on putting Greene in Douglas' place, and then only four Douglasites answered the call. The list was then handed to the Republicans who will fill up the blanks which will be done.

The inside of this Locofoco conventicle must have presented a striking commentary upon scenes in the Senate nearly five years ago, when Douglas yelled and screamed to Chase and Sumner, "You are base libellers!" "It is a base falsehood!" "Do you want us to kick you?" &c. Then the gallant equestrian sovereign had a Southern mob at his back. From the security of that backing he could crow defiance to all corners. Now, these very same men are his most bitter revilers. It is a lesson that power should be used with moderation. This action is virtually the expulsion of Mr. Douglas from the Democratic party. It may be said that, because he is left second on his old committee, as made up by the party caucus, his connection with the Democracy is recognized. But there is no person here so blind as to be deceived by this pretext. He is degraded to the ranks, and when the so-called Democrats of the Legislature come to act upon the *status* of Mr. Douglas, they will be quietly given to understand that every man who gives a ballot for him *de facto* unchurches himself. The Administration men reason coolly and clearly on this point. They say this is a question between the party and a recusant member, and not between that member and the people. If he is degraded from his position by the judgment of his peers, the obligation of the privates to obey or respect him ceases. To make a long story short, the defection of Douglas last year will rend the party in twain. Its history henceforth will be traced in the gyrations of its fragments.

It is the intention of Judge Kellogg to introduce on Monday next a resolution affirming the right of the people of the territories to elect their own Governor and all other officers. This is intended to give effect to popular sovereignty. Mr. Morris, of your State, has also given notice of a bill providing for the same result. If Mr. Kellogg should not be so fortunate as to gain the eye of the Speaker, some other Republican, possibly Mr. Thayer, may present the resolution. Here will be a scattering of wild fowl when that shot falls.

The impeachment case of Judge Watrous of Texas, is making a sad hole in the hopes of speculators in legislative jobs. It had been expected that this would be eminently a business session. Already a week has passed without a motion of that character. The charges against Watrous have been pending and under investigation before Congress for about seven years. The Judiciary Committee of the House last session were equally divided, and reported two resolutions, one of which proposed the impeachment of the Judge on the high crimes and misdemeanors, and the other to dismiss the charges as frivolous or unsustained. The accusation is that he heard and decided causes being interested in them. The House will probably dismiss the case to-day, as there seems to be very little in it beside the malevolence of land speculations.

Speaker Orr's committees of the House are more intensely and merely sectional and partizan than ever before. There are about eighteen committees which have jurisdiction of all matters in connection with legislation and the special business of the House. Of these, Orr has given the chairmanship of fourteen to Southerners and four to Northern men. Again, the proportion of membership belonging to the slave States, is but eleven over one-third of the whole House, yet this model of a fair and impartial man has placed five Southerners to four Northerners on nearly every committee which has any really responsible duties to perform; and where he has given to the free States the subordinate place of clerkship, he has managed with singular impartiality to select some Southern emigrant who has carried his indigenous politics with him from Ohio, Scott of California, and English of Indiana.

Towards the Illinois Republicans Orr has been especially favorable. Illinois has nearly 2,000,000 people, but only 1,711 less than the State of the Union in point of population. The four Republicans represent a majority of this population. The Speaker places Mr. Washburn on the Committee of Commerce, Mr. Farnsworth at the foot of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, which never meets; Mr. Kellogg on Public Expenditures, which Congress ever has a case referred to it, and Mr. Lovejoy on Revolutionary Claims. Harris' place, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections is filled by Bryan of Illinois, who defeated Douglas of Virginia, is made chairman of the Military Committee, in place of Quitman. A representative from a colored State takes the place of Lincoln of Illinois. The colleagues of these two delegates do not resent with proper spirit these annual attacks upon the equal rights of their constituents in the House and Senate, it is hinted I do not understand. If they had the spirit of a pigeon they would refuse in a body to serve on any committee organized under such auspices.

There seems to be some doubt whether Lord Napier is recalled. I have very little doubt that it is the fact, and the causes of his withdrawal will be found in the Cass Ritchie message of the Cass Yrissarri treaty, intended to give the government control over the Nicaragua Transit. It is pretty evident that for about a year past Lord Napier has not possessed the confidence of his own government on that question, really about the only one of consequence connected with his mission. His reported successor is Mr. Lyons, an obscure man, who has run a course of subordinate diplomacy at the minor courts from the north to the south of Europe for the last twelve years.

Douglas' principal supporter in South Carolina, says, he stands about as much chance of being nominated at the Charleston Convention as Martin Van Buren. Junius.

Deathbed or Sir Charles J. Napier.

In June, 1853, he took to his bed, and for him it throughout his life had refused to render allegiance to pain, this act was a confession that, to use his own phrase, "he had come to the battle where all fail." Nature, with passionate love for his horses, and when he felt himself sinking he desired that the Arab charger which had borne him through his campaigns might be brought to his bedside, that he might bestow on it his farewell caresses. The animal started back at the novel sight, "and with a sad look and a sigh of disappointment Charles Napier turned away, and commended it to the care of his wife and children." The end was at hand. "On the morning of August the 29th, at five o'clock, he expired like a soldier, on a naked camp bedstead, the window of the room open, and the fresh air of heaven blowing on his manly face. Surrounded by his family and some of his brothers, he died. All his grieving servants were present, and at his feet stood two veterans of his regiment, gazing with terrible emotion at a countenance then settling in death, which they had first seen burning in the light of battle. As the last breath escaped, Montagu McMurdo snatched the old colors of the 22d Regiment, the colors that had been borne at Maida and Hyderabad, and waved them over the head of the dying hero. Thus Charles Napier passed from this world. An intrepid soldier in his life, he died amidst trophies of battle, and his camp-bed was his bier; the colors of the 22d gently waved over him, and between them the grand picture of Mazeppa bound upon the wild horse, gave no countenance, as if to claim his corpse for that bloody field."

He was buried in the churchyard of the military chapel at Portsmouth, and sixty thousand persons, including the whole of the garrison, attended his funeral, drawn together by spontaneous admiration of the hero, who, having performed the most glorious public services, was now being laid in his grave as a private man. Great in strategy, chivalrous in courage, careful of the soldier's life, prodigal of his own, inflexible in physical endurance, untiring in industry, sagacious in government, beneficent in his aim, stern in his integrity and strong in his affections, he presents a combination of which there are few such examples in the history of the world.

Opium Eating in New York.

The Evening *Post* is showing the extent, magnitude, and influences of opium eating in this country. We quote:

"The importation of the drug has increased beyond the ratio of the increase of population. The amount now entered at the New York Custom House annually falls but little below one hundred thousand pounds, and the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans must triple that quantity. Not a tenth part of it can be required for medical prescriptions. The average to the population equals, if it does not exceed, that used in China and the Indian Archipelago.

Inquiry among druggists in the different wards of New York and Brooklyn, would seem to establish that the use of opium actually increases from year to year at a ratio of about 30 per cent. Some dealers, evading direct answers, give the impression that they only sell to fill out medical prescriptions; but in one or two such instances, it is found that the income derived by them from the sale is no unimportant or unprofitable item in their accounts. Others, more frank, have acknowledged that they sold many times more than the quantities required for prescriptions.

Few consumers of the drug, however, obtain their supplies from one apothecary; desiring to conceal their habit from observation, they procure them from several shops. We are confident that the amount sold in any one drug store in a ward is more than ample, as a general rule, to meet the wants of the physician. Yet the number of such shops in the city is counted by hundreds. The quantity consumed here annually must average, from one to two ounces for every adult inhabitant, and possibly more. It seems to be much more in the eastern than in the western side of the town, and more in Brooklyn than in New York.

Minnesota Legislators and Politicians.

A correspondent of the New Hampshire *Statesman*, draws the not very flattering picture of the rulers of Minnesota, in a recent letter from St. Paul.

There is a very prevalent opinion through the State that St. Paul is the focus of so much political knavery that decent legislation here is an impossibility. The whisky vendors, the fur traders, and the miserable clan of political adventurers quartered upon the people here by the last two Administrations, have all combined, heart and hand, to the city's degradation. Senator Rice and Gov. Sibley represent the fur traders, and ex Gov. Gorman, with his motley Irish clan represents both Whisky and Democracy. The grand jury now in session in the city have been looking after some of Messrs. Rice, Sibley, Gorman, Steele & Co.'s knavish, undersigning office-holders. The register of deeds for 1857 has been indicted for embezzlement. He fails to account for $75,000, and the account books for 1856 and 1857 are missing. He is a Frenchman. The present register, a fresh up Irishman, has been indicted for vile peculations upon the county, as well as upon individuals. This pillar of Democracy, entering upon his office in January last, has already accumulated a claim against the county to the amount of $6,000; and, be it remembered, that the fees allowed by the statute for recording deeds make the office in this county altogether more lucrative than any other in the State of Minnesota. He says he paid high for the office, and is bound to get his money's worth. These hard times have opened they eyes of the *people*, and they are on the track of such sharps. The superintendent in the erection of the county jail, nearly completed, in this city, indicted as a defaulter to some $150,000, has fled to Canada, his native country, to escape being the first occupant of the establishment. Gorman was before the grand jury the other day, and swore that at the time the railroads were engineering their charters through the Legislature, last year, Semis of Winona, a leading spirit in the Transit Road, told him (Gorman) that their charter cost them $5,000 each more than it would if——, representative from——, had not got drunk. He is a sworn enemy of Gorman, and an exoriating blackguard, the lashing of whose wit, steeped in whisky, Gorman has often writhed under. Murray, a lawyer and Democratic member of the same Legislature, informs the jury that he is ready to swear that one of the railroad companies offered him $40,000 cash and $15,000 for his vote and influence. The St. Paul Delegation was then plotting to get this very charter into their hands, and so Murray refused the offer. But the amazing feature of the thing is, that while Murray was figuring for a bigger grab, the other St. Paul members were bought up and he was left—out of the pocket out at the elbows, and out all round. One of those members recently deceased in this city, and in the schedule of his property is $10,000, in the stock of *their railroad*. It will be understood readily that Gorman and Murray are both at the tail end of the railroad hoap, but they are doing good service in exposing the vile crew, with whom *they* were decmed *too mean* to participate.

The Legislature was in session when I first visited the city this year. I frequently for several days looked in upon that distinguished body. They were a jolly looking crew. The most prominent and striking manifestations in the countenances of the majority were whisky and whiskers. One would be doubled, heels above his head, blowing like a porpoise from an old black Meerchaum (pipe) another, with his arms set akimbo, would be rolling a stupendous "oud" and squirting his nastiness all abroad; a third, with an excited score about him, would be brandishing his arms about some project "like our army in Flanders." In one direction you would see a half-breed member, with the Indian physiognomy and long, straight, black hair, hanging around his ears; in another would be a fellow scoring from the last night's revel; here you would see a fellow marching up and some clay pipe in full blast to fire his own, and there you would see another, with husky accent, bantering his neighbor to "odd and even" for the cigars. While ever and anon, a youngster would dodge up his head above the speaker's desk, rap once with his gavel; sing out "order" and then subside again; and in the midst of all these grand transactions "the floor" would always by "the member from Bonkum city," or some other settlement, drunk or otherwise, making an oration for the people.

This is no fancy picture. It is copied from notes taken on the spot. This Legislature is universally voted a nuisance. After having spent reveling together here for more than half a year, they very consistently terminated their labors by voting themselves each $75 in postage stamps, in the general denunciation visited upon the body, some exceptions are to be understood. There was a few very excellent members, who, in virtue, intelligence and ability, would grace any legislative body in the land.

Yankee Visit to Carlyle.

The Rev. Theodore Clapp, formerly of New Orleans, in an autobiography, gives the following account of his introduction to the "Great Censor of the Age," Thomas Carlyle. Having received letters of introduction from Mr. Bancroft, the American Ambassador at the English Court, he called at the door of his residence. A lady, with a very intelligent appearance, received the visitor. "I have called this morning," he said, "to see Mr. Carlyle. Is he at home?" The lady replied—"Mr. Carlyle has just entered his study, and *no gentleman* can see him this morning. If the queen of England should now call here and request an interview, it would not be granted." The Doctor asked if she would oblige him by taking a written message to the study. An affirmative answer was given, when he wrote with a pencil the following: "Sir:

"Dear Sir: No *gentleman*, but a *man*, is at your door—an Unitarian, a Yankee, a Democrat, and a radical, all the way from the banks of the Mississippi; a careful reader and a great admirer of Mr. Carlyle, and begs the favor of a short interview, which must be granted *now*, or never this side the grave."

The letter of introduction was sent with this unique note. *Directly* the invitation came, "I Walk up, sir; I shall be happy to see you." We copy Dr. Clapp's account of this interview:

"I was received in the most kind and unceremonious manner. The topics on which we conversed were so numerous that I have not room to mention them. The colloquial Free Soil of this gentleman is plain, easy and unfected, and bears no resemblance to that of his later writings; he has none of those qualities commonly called transcendental. Our conversation was prorracted till afternoon. Though I rose several times to depart, he insisted upon my staying longer so earnestly that I acceded to his wishes. Much of the time was spent in answering his inquiries concerning the statistics of the United States, the peculiarities of our government, laws, manners, churches, literature, &c. &c. He professed to be much gratified with the information which I gave him in regard to these subjects."

Self-Appreciation.

Dr. Holmes, in the last of his Autocrat papers, says:

"Self-appreciation is a slow and gradual process. At first a child thinks he can do everything. I remember when I thought I could lift a house if I only tried hard enough. So I began with the little world of a heavy old family coach built like that in which my Lady Bountiful carried little King Pippin, if you happen to remember the illustrious story of that story. I lifted with all my might, and the planet pulled down with all its might. The planet beat. After that, my ideas of the difference between my will and my muscular force were more accurately defined. Then came the illusion, that I could, of course, 'lick,' 'serve out,' or 'polish off,' various small boys who had been or might be obnoxious to me. The event of the different 'set-tos' to which this hypothesis led not uniformly confirming it, another limitation of my possibilities was the consequence." In this way I groped along into a knowledge of my physical relations to the organic and inorganic universe.

A man must be very stupid indeed, if by the time he is fully ripened, he does not know tolerably well what his physical powers are. His weight, his height, his general development, his constitutional force, his good or ill health, he has had time to find out; and he is a fool if he does not carry a reasonable consciousness of these conditions with him always. It is little harder with the mind; but some qualities are generally estimated fairly enough by their owners. Thus, a man may be trusted when he says he has a good or bad memory. Not so of his opinion of his own judgment or imagination. It is only by a very slow process that he finds out how much or how little of these qualities he possesses. But it is one of the blessed privileges of growing older, that we come to have a much clearer sense of what we can do and what we cannot, and settle down to our work quietly, knowing what our tools are and what we have to do with them."

The Fruit of St. Petersburg.

Bayard Taylor, in one of his recent letters from St. Petersburg, thus describes the great conservatories near the Russian capital, in which palms sixty feet in height are growing:

The fruit shops in the Nevskei Prospekt are an agreeable surprise to the stranger. Passing before the windows, you are saluted by the mealy odor of golden melons, the breath of peaches, plums, grapes, oranges and fresh figs, which are here displayed in as much profusion as if they were the ordinary growths of the soil. The fruit is all raised in hot houses, and I did not venture to ask the price. This is one of those luxuries which are most easily excused.

The Botanical Garden, in which I spent an afternoon, contains one of the finest collections of tropical plants in Europe. Here, in latitude 60, you may walk through an avenue of palm trees sixty feet high, under cocoa-nuts and bananas, by ponds of lotus and Indian lily, and banks of splendid orchids, breathing an air heavy with the richest and warmest odors. The extent of these giant hot-houses cannot be less than a mile and a half. The short summer, and long, dark winter of the North, require a peculiar course of treatment for those children of the sun. During the three warm months they are forced as much as possible, so that the growth of six months is obtained in that time, and the protective forces of the plant are kept up to their normal standard. After this result is obtained, it thrives as steadily as in a more favorable climate. The palms, in particular, are noble specimens. One of them (Phœnix, I believe) is now in blossom, which is an unheard of event in such a climate.

A Steam Carriage for Common Roads.

The New Haven *Palladium*, of Dec.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS FOR $100 EACH.—Lots, 25x100 feet each, in a fine block between Wabash and Cass streets, near St. James' Church, at $100 per foot, cash, or in four equal annual payments. Apply to E. H. KERFOOT & CO., 54 Lasalle st.

FOR SALE—25X100 FEET ON NORTH side near Division street, at $50 per foot, cash, or balance payable on the 20th of Sept. Apply to E. H. KERFOOT & CO., 54 Lasalle street.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS FOR SALE. Lots, 25x100 feet each, on Sedgwick street, near Division, at $100 each, cash, or in four annual payments. Apply to E. H. KERFOOT & CO., 54 Lasalle st.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING AND lot, 25 feet on Rush street, between Ohio and Erie, at $7,000 to E. H. KERFOOT & CO. del-1y

Lake Forest.

UNIVERSITY AT LAKE FOREST.—Forty-seven miles north of Chicago, on the Milwaukee Railroad, has recently undergone the addition of an Academy Building, containing Principal, and propose to open a School of Preparation next fall and invite patronage from families who may wish to send a boy, advantageously in getting a good start, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, a considerable site for a town between Chicago, where they may soon enjoy all the advantages of a high order of schools, will be found to be a low price and on favorable terms. Apply to improvement Rooms, Fire above the premises. Forest Association have a few lots on the most desirable portions of the town, conveniently located, which they will sell to parties who will build, at reasonable price and time. Call at No. 36, corner of Wabash avenue, or by letter to PETER PAGE, Agent, P. O. Box 1969. [sep28-4m]

TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY residence, a

HOMESTEAD,

Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out-house and Garden, all in complete order, located on Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Lake Park, 10 minutes from this city on the line of the road.

Full particulars for city property.

Farming and Pine Lands,

Address Post Office Box 1969.

GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.

Having had much practical experience in Farming and Locating Lands in Land Districts in the Western States, the undersigned offers his services for making valuable selections and Warrants or Cash in payment for lands selections may now be made in WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI, having Warrants, can have them located to their own NAME AND FOR THEIR OWN PROFIT AND GUARANTEE Patents in one year.

Pinelands and Illinois Lands

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH. Land in Kansas and Nebraska. WALDBURN'S Land Locating Agency, 49 Clark street, Chicago.

COOK, LAND AGENT. Real Estate, House and Collecting Agent. Government, Land Warrant and Insurance Agent. Parties having money for loan at a distance would accomplish their respectable Agencies. Refer to Hon. Wm. Bross, Hon. Wm. Kent, Hon. Geo. Smith, Robert Boyd; J. Wood, Esq., Cashier Merchants' Bank. Office corner Clark st. and Exchange, up stairs, or P. O. box 818.

Opticians.

Have Your Eyesight.

STREET ROOM 2, UP STAIRS.—237 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

CELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, for short-sighted persons, from 75 to 50 cents per pair; for long sight, or infirmed sight, cases are for sale at 37 South Clark street, Chicago. Also, all kinds of Optical Instruments. Eyes tested free of charge.

Also at a distance receiving Spectacles, Rules, can be correctly adapted to the sight of clerks, and supplied with them by mail and express, and quickly, by sending persons to the following questions:—

Ages, Occupation, Sex, Complexion, Glasses are wanted for reading, writing, or both, and about the distance, the exact number of inches you hold a book, or, without glasses, plainly read diamond or large, red Sealing Wax and Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Opera, or Crystal Glasses, in silver bows $1, $1.50, $2 and $3. Gold glasses in steel bows, $4, $5, $6 and $8. Gold of the finest quality, $10 and $12. Registered letter, and you will receive by return express, the pair you prefer, if you send gold, or, and the best adapted to your sight.

DR. L. K. BOSENBERG, Practical Optician and Oculist, 237 Clark street, Chicago.

Special Notices.

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberstein (late manager for Mr. Hatchelor's N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 8 Tremont Block, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. 1 del-1y

Dr. Hostetter's Bitters have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our principal public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment, to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to convince the skeptical of its healthy effects is to purchase a bottle and be convinced.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. 4w9-2w

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap, the only genuine, will be found the best Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counterfeits.

F. S. Cleaver's Musk and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps. Also, Spongeceous Tooth Powder, for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Drug, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States. Manufactory in London. Wholesale and Retail at J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake st. Chicago. oct28 bl84 2m

A Card.—The Subscribers beg to an-nounce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they are now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices. They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them of this manufacture, believing as they do that the durability of these Watches and their unequaled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. CONSUMERS will not forget that in buying American Watches they avoid the numerous profits accumulated on the foreign article, before it reaches them, as well as the duties and expenses of importation.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS, 103 Clark street. oct20-20-3m

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Letter giving information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their name and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. R. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense." Spurious devices. N. Y. [oct4-3m-1dw-s881

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an reliable remedy for the Fever ad Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Price & Co., No. 10 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is compared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a cathartic and tonic, well adapted to restore the functions of the liver and stomach, when functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," particularly in regions where Fever and Ague prevails, which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself merely by its merits.

Charles' Session Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin imported. This Gin, distilled in London from wood Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Juniper Berry, and possesses all the most valuable medicinal properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

Sold in bottles, both of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Though authoritatively ranked as a medicine, it is recommended as a beverage, especially in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Strictures, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bladder, Nervous Debility, &c., with the assurance will find by Druggists, a sure relief from those unbearing agonies which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine's Meat Vermifuge, a powerful and pleasant Vermifuge. Charles' London Cordial Gin "Not only excellent in any shape, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

This invaluable Medicine is adapted to Southern and Western climes, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-seven cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Publicans, and Country Merchants. Beware of Imitations. Buy only CHARLES' NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

Wholesale Depot, 120 Chambers street, New York.

REMUND C. CHARLES, Proprietor, 40 Broadway, New York.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by inevitable accident, made permanent debtors to the issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co., MANUFACTURERS FOR:

A. F. CROSKEY, 11---- South Water Street, ----51. (Corner of Wabash Avenue.) Distillers of ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS, Also Manufacturers of Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid, —AND— DEALERS IN SIGNWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL. The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms. [ap24-ly-ly

WHITING & CO., 163 RANDOLPH STREET, OFFERS AT SALE FROM STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES. WINE, BRANDY, GIN, RUM, AND WHISKY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Country orders solicited. [o24-y324-ly.

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HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 238 Randolph Street, Chicago. Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery Hardware

BENT STOCK, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Varnishes, Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.

ON HAND: Sealing Wax, Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Bankers' Cases, Letter Boxes, Pen Holders, Money Books, Pen Racks, Twine, Quill Pens, Desk Pencils, Cash Boxes, Blotting Paper, Ivory Tablets, Quills, Elastic Bands, Calendars, Ivory Rulers, Paper Files, Book Rests, Gum Tickets, Red (Spool) Tape,

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ON HAYDON, 100 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, (Cross and Monroe streets.)

EGG, LARGE EGG, FURNACE Lump Coal, or the ton or carm. 2: Lehigh, Scranton, Lackawanna, Pittston and Green Ridge, Erie, Briar or Blossmont Coals.

Every Wood, long, sawed, split and kindling.

ALSO, at all the principal points in Illinois. [o-1y bl68-6m

HARD AND WOOD.

AT THE OLD STAND of Adams street, offers for sale and delivered, Hickory, Maple, Blossmont and other Hard, Spalnscoal, and other Soft Woods, and other Illinois Coals, and Coal carefully screened.

ISAAC COALS, 514 Clark, corner Adams st.

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Improvement of the Age!

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IRON FRAME PIANO

Good and for sale cheap. Also, a good Piano, price $100. Also, a Piano, price $100, will be taken in exchange, or monthly payments, at 36 Wabash, 3d floor. [ap24-1y

FOR UPHOLSTERING Hair Cloth, Curled Hair, Tow, Spring Tow, Spring Webbing, Tacks, Glue, Sash Cord, Furniture Varnish, Shellac, Furniture Oil, Rosin

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1858.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—For the past week the money market has shown very little change. Exchange on New York has been steady at 1 per cent premium and other quotations are stationary. The banks take all the strictly business paper that is offered by customers; but accommodation loans are unknown. Discounts at usual 10 per cent. Gold is not wanted and rates are nominal at 1@1¼. For the last few months street brokerage is nearly gone out of fashion. Active business commands at bank about all the money asked for; and everything else must go without. We are satisfied, however, that money for investment in good city property is gradually increasing, and though the movement here may lag behind that in the eastern cities, not only Chicago but the west generally must ere long feel the stimulus of returning confidence. The feeling among men in all departments of business is that bottom has been reached, and every body looks for a gradual restoration of activity in real estate, and everything else within the next few months.

The general expectation among the people of the near approach of the "good time coming," will do much to hasten its advent. The rigid economy of the past few months, the abundance of capital on the seaboard, the fact that it has been for a long time comparatively idle, and withal that useless railways and baseless stock operations generally have fallen into hopeless disrepute—all these and many more similar considerations inspire confidence that capital must seek investment in real estate, in manufactures and in legitimate and really productive business.

In regard to the present real value of money, the Railroad *Record* has some excellent remarks. After speaking of the elements of safety and time the *Record* says:

Now, to test the value of money, the Bonds of the United States Government are deemed the best security on earth. Let us see the quotations. The United States Stocks of 1867, bring 115. Reducing this to par, the rate of interest is 5.3 per cent; and this is at this moment the true value of money in the United States. Money is loaned at less than this in New York—safe, available on demand. The capitalist does not get as high as this; for he is every where subject to taxes on his property. There taxes are, in most States, nearly equal to one per cent.

The quotations of the value of money made in the columns of newspapers are just, as to most transactions of commerce, but they are not just in regard to the real value of money. In most parts of the United States, money is quoted at ten or twelve per cent, and merchants generally pay that amount; but, even on mortgage money may be had for less than that; and it is questionable whether in commerce generally, it is worth more than six per cent.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday, says currency has been more abundant, Bankers buying at ¼c and selling at ⅛c discount. Bankable funds at the same time are scarce, and the State Bank branches have put in circulation all they are legally entitled to, until their stock subscriptions are increased.

COMMERCIAL.—The receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs, Live Stock, Provisions, &c., during the week ending Dec. 11, were as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Last wk.	Prev. wk.
Flour, bbls	4,050	3,400	3,400	3,400
Wheat, bu	31,000	31,000	4,000	4,000
Corn, bu	15,000	13,000	2,000	6,000
Oats, bu	1,000	1,000		
Rye, bu	400	400		
Barley, bu	1,000	2,000		
Live Hogs, No	17,544	15,000		
Dressed do, lbs	10,000		60,000	200
Cattle, No	800	1,200	300	300
Sheep, No	150	150	1,000	1,000
Pork, bbls	14	50	4,000	2,000
Lard, bbls	57	100	1,000	500
Tallow, bbls			100	227

The above table does not include about 6,000 bu wheat and about 3,000 bu corn shipped West.

THE MARKETS FOR THE WEEK.

The Hog market during the past week has been excited. During Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, the market advanced rapidly till the price of Live Hogs touched $5.60 cents and dressed, $6.50@6.62½. On Saturday however, the market, under discouraging news from Cincinnati, Louisville, and New York, commenced a downward course, and it has suffered a decline of 25@30c daily since. To-day the receipts of Live Hogs were very small, and the market was dull and heavy, with sales at a range of $4.80@5.25—the latter figure for a choice lot averaging 275 lbs. Dressed Hogs declined to-day 25c, with sales at a range of $5@5.87½—closing dull and weak at those quotations, with offers of not over $5.50 for heavy hogs.

The following table shows the comparative receipts and shipments of Hogs, Live and Dressed, since the winter packing commenced:

	1858.	1857.
Received up to Dec. 4	128,574	89,800
" last week	25,544	21,450
Total Receipts	154,118	67,568
Shipped up to Dec. 11	27,724	23,242
Total Surplus	126,392	44,121

From the above table it is fair to infer that we have packed this season fully 100,000 hogs—which exceeds the whole of last season's packing 4,000. Some good judges estimate the packing at this point this season at 150,000 hogs,—and the above figures would seem to justify such a conclusion.

The Provision market during the past week has been very quiet. At the opening of the week prices were buoyant, and nobody would sell; now, however, it is the reverse, for no one desires to buy. Mess Pork sold at the close of week at $16@16 25. The market to-day, however, cannot be quoted over $16. There is no demand for forward delivery. Bulk Meats have been dull, with sales of packed Shoulders at 5¼c, but there has been no inquiry for Sides or Hams. Green Hams sold at the opening at 7¼c, but to-day 8,000 were sold at 7¼c.

Lard has also suffered a decline of ⅛@⅛c—sales having been made during the week at 10 1-2c—while at the opening it could not be bought below 11c.

The following table shows the closing quotations of Provisions and Lard.

Mess Pork	$16 00 @ —	
Prime Pork	14 00 @ —	
Bulk Shoulders	0 00 @ 5 00	
" Sides	0 00 @ 5 25	
" Hams	0 00 @ 6 00	
Green Hams	0 00 @ 7 00	
Lard	0 00 @ 10 00	
Tallow	0 00 @ 6 00	

The Breadstuffs market have been very quiet. Flour has advanced 25c, under a very light stock. Wheat has been in demand principally by millers, at a range of $1.06@1.08 for No. 1 Red, and 65@67c for No. 2 Spring. A cargo of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Spring sold for delivery at the opening of Navigation at 69c f. o. b., and a cargo of 10,000 bushels at 60c in store for present delivery. Corn has been very scarce and under an urgent demand by distillers here and at Peoria, prices have advanced 4@6c per bushel. Oats have been in good demand at a shade better figures, under orders from St. Louis. The quality of both new and old crop is very irregular, and it is difficult to give quotations. Barley is dull, except for prime parcels, which are in better demand.

HOG AND PROVISION TRADE.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, yesterday.]

The markets for hogs, on Saturday, ruled decidedly tame, and prices favor buyers, especially for averages under 200 lbs. The proportion of heavy hogs was small, and the quality generally poor, conditions were tolerably well sustained, but still it was difficult to realize over $6.75 for the best descriptions. Considering the large number already packed, and the high prices prevailing, the arrivals are regarded as too large. A fortnight ago, operations were based upon the firm conviction that the packing at this point would not exceed 300,000 head. This view is now shown to have been incorrect. The receipts have already reached 360,000, and by to-morrow evening they will be farther increased to, at least, 375,000. Another week thereafter will certainly carry the number over 300,000, and in proportion as the figures approach 350,000, which has been the extreme estimate, of even the majority of the Bears, the market will lose strength, for with 350,000 at Cincinnati, 280,000 at Louisville, and the large increase that has already been made at many of the leading packing points in the West, it will not be worth while to make calculations upon the chances of a short crop. There will be no foundation for discussion upon that point, and parties who deemed it wise to keep open eyes, will thereafter, of course, concern themselves chiefly about the next important question, viz: What will be the extent of the increase? The sales on Saturday were as follows:

20 Hogs, averaging 200 lbs		$6.65
400 " " 185		6.50
110 " " 170		6.30
80 " " 170		6.20
80 " " 200		6.00
160 " " 200		5.90
160 " " 200		5.80
160 " " 200		5.70
160 " " 200		5.60
160 " " 200		5.50
160 " " 200		5.40
160 " " 200		5.30
160 " " 200		5.20
160 " " 200		5.10
160 " " 200		5.00
160 " " 200		4.90
160 " " 200		4.80
160 " " 200		4.70
160 " " 200		4.60
160 " " 200		4.50
160 " " 200		4.40
160 " " 200		4.30
160 " " 200		4.20
160 " " 200		4.10
160 " " 200		4.00
160 " " 200		3.90
160 " " 200		3.80
160 " " 200		3.70
160 " " 200		3.60
160 " " 200		3.50
160 " " 200		3.40
160 " " 200		3.30
160 " " 200		3.20
160 " " 200		3.10
160 " " 200		3.00
160 " " 200		2.90
160 " " 200		2.80
160 " " 200		2.70
160 " " 200		2.60
160 " " 200		2.50
160 " " 200		2.40
160 " " 200		2.30
160 " " 200		2.20
160 " " 200		2.10
160 " " 200		2.00
160 " " 200		1.90
160 " " 200		1.80
160 " " 200		1.70
160 " " 200		1.60
160 " " 200		1.50
160 " " 200		1.40
160 " " 200		1.30
160 " " 200		1.20
160 " " 200		1.10
160 " " 200		1.00
160 " " 200		0.90
160 " " 200		0.80
160 " " 200		0.70
160 " " 200		0.60
160 " " 200		0.50
160 " " 200		0.40
160 " " 200		0.30
160 " " 200		0.20
160 " " 200		0.10
160 " " 200		0.00
160 " " 200		0.00
160 " " 200		0.00